

LABOR CLARION

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Sure It's Revolution, Says Former Governor In New York Address

Those who own and control our system for the production of wealth must equitably share the earnings of industry with labor if our economic order is to survive, declared former Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado in an address at the annual convention of the New York State Association of Master Plumbers in New York City. He spoke as the official representative of Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator.

Retorting to the very much deflated Dr. William A. Wirt, who has expressed fears of a revolution, Governor Sweet agreed that a real revolution was taking place, but asserted that it was a peaceful economic revolution and "within the framework of the profit system."

Revolution Under Constitution

"I was much interested, even before the famous Dr. Wirt came on the scene, as to whether what is being done could be called a revolution," he continued. "Theodore Roosevelt aimed at a 'square deal,' Woodrow Wilson looked toward 'the new freedom.' I think that Franklin D. Roosevelt has dug deeper to the foundations of our economic structure, and the changes he is making will be more permanent and far-reaching."

"If we are to understand from the President that there has been a maldistribution of wealth and power, then anything undertaken to change this should be considered a revolution, an economic revolution, a peaceful revolution, a revolution under the Constitution but none the less a revolution."

"We have come to the time when such a movement was absolutely necessary because of the mechanization of industry. You can't throw more people out of employment year after year and support them on a dole, and go on manufacturing more than people can buy, without a change being made. Something has to be done."

Redistribution of Income

"If this capitalistic system is to endure," he said, "we are bound to have a redistribution of the national income and not have it flow into the pockets of a very small percentage of the people."

He predicted as inevitable, if the present system was to survive, a limitation of the surpluses accumulated by business, with the funds remaining after charges for depreciation and other proper items going into a system of national unemployment insurance and the payment of substantially higher wages.

"The fruits of liberty and freedom are not for the favored few in the United States of America," he said. "They should be for all the people."

"The danger to the United States is not from the Communist, Fascist or Socialist, but from the man who will not understand that we have come to the end of an era, that we have come into a mechanized age and the old days of laissez faire are gone forever."

OLD-AGE PENSION FOR WASHINGTON

The House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia has made a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Norton of New Jersey to provide old-age security for persons over 65 years residing in the capital of the nation. The measure carries the approval of the American Federation of Labor and the District of Columbia Central Labor Union.

Wool Textile Workers Demand Code Authority Representation

A six-point program asking the restoration of wages to the 1929 level, the thirty-five-hour week, the setting up of uniform standards throughout the wool industry, immediate action on the question of the machine load, representation on the wool code authority, and the setting up of machinery for the arbitration of labor disputes was presented to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers by officials of the United Textile Workers after a series of conferences between officials of the two associations in Washington.

Labor was represented by Francis J. Gorman, Thomas F. McMahon, William J. Dunlap and George M. Jabor.

Death Ends Useful Career of Editor of Carmen's Publication

Lawrence D. Bland, nationally known labor leader and for thirty years the editor of the "Union Leader," official journal in Chicago of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, died of a heart attack in Chicago on April 16. He was 63.

Mr. Bland was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and came to Chicago in 1895 and obtained employment with the street car company. After serving as business agent of his union for three years the organization purchased a weekly labor newspaper called "The High Flyer" and placed Mr. Bland at its head as editor, after changing the name to the "Union Leader."

Mr. Bland is survived by a widow.

Charges Violation of State Labor Statutes

According to T. A. Reardon, director of the Industrial Relations Department of the state, more than 1600 complaints of asserted violations of the state labor laws on the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge have been filed against the Transbay Bridge Company, general contractors.

The complaints charge the company has avoided classification of work as specified in the contract by assigning unskilled laborers to do the work of skilled laborers.

Common laborers have been assigned to do work of steamfitters and plumbers, Mr. Reardon claims by way of illustration.

Joseph J. Creem, state labor commissioner, has been ordered to prosecute the cases, recover wages due, and attempt to enforce the penalty of \$10 for each violation.

Tax Reformer Urges Use of Brickbats to Coerce City Officials

Threat of a recall movement directed against Mayor Rossi and other city officials, demands for a tax reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent, and a demagogic appeal for a march of twenty thousand citizens upon the City Hall in case tax relief is not granted were the net results of a public meeting sponsored by the Good Government League in Dreamland Rink last week.

The appeal for the march on the City Hall was made by Harvey M. Toy, prominent in business and political circles of San Francisco, who supplemented his appeal with the suggestion that the twenty thousand should "each take along a brick," presumably to use on the city officials in case they refused to heed the demands for economy.

An audience estimated at thirty-five hundred persons heard the speakers, who included Toy, Edward J. Lynch, S. Joseph Tyson and Supervisors Schmidt, Ratto and Uhl, hurl denunciations at the "tax-eating tyrants" and "overlords" of the City Hall.

Uhl Insists on Salary Cuts

Adolph Uhl, the principal speaker, demanded a reorganization of the police department which he claimed would save \$500,000 of the taxpayers' money; continuation of the city employees' salary cuts; consolidation of several city and county offices, and a general overhauling of the city administration.

Uhl declared that members of the Federation of Municipal Employees had decided to attend the meeting and to occupy the best seats. Whether true or not, many city employees were in the audience and listened in silence to the addresses.

Supervisor Uhl declared his intention of making a fight for "legislation that will stop municipal employees from joining political organizations and making contributions thereto."

He outlined a program of proposed charter amendments cutting salaries of all city and county officials receiving more than \$6000 annually, consolidation of various city offices, halting "automobile junketing" by city officials, and the abolition of nepotism in the City Hall.

Uprising of Taxpayers

Supervisor Ratto, backing up his leader, threatened an uprising of taxpayers unless the tax rate were lowered.

Evidently placing the responsibility for the suggestion of Toy that citizens march on the City Hall armed with bricks upon the shoulders of Uhl, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi is quoted by a local newspaper as saying:

"Does Mr. Uhl know that this is the United States of America, and that we do not govern by brick-throwing or marching on city halls?"

MORE MILLIONS FOR RELIEF

The New York Assembly has concurred with the Senate in passage of the Wicks bill, proposing a \$40,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue to be submitted to the voters at the fall election.

Communism Blamed For Disturbances in Agricultural Sections

Evidence to support the statement that "the program of the Communist party and of the Communist International embodies the overthrow of the American form of government by force, the suppression of religion and the establishment of a central control or dictatorship by the workers themselves," and hence "to connect the agricultural disturbances in California with the Communist party or the world revolutionary movement, are so abundant it seems unnecessary to add them to this report."

Such is the main conclusion of a self-appointed committee, or at least one without official recognition, which submitted a report to Governor Rolph last week. Its self-imposed task was to "investigate specific conditions in the Imperial Valley," but it extended the scope of its work to "inquire into labor disturbances throughout the state."

"Favorable Position" of Workers

The committee believed that "the relatively favorable position of California agricultural workers is still being maintained. It can not believe that these disturbances are essentially wage disputes."

Quite evidently the committee constituted itself the spokesman for the land owners and employers of the Imperial Valley and other agricultural sections of the state, and its report seems to have been in the nature of an "answer" to the voluminous report of a commission appointed by the federal authorities which recently was made public, and which showed almost unbelievable tyranny, disregard for law by the constituted authorities, and denial of constitutional rights of persons arrested and charged with offenses connected with

the labor disturbances in the famous valley. The federal commission's report also showed that vile conditions of housing and sanitation prevailed in the labor camps.

The unofficial committee advocates a campaign to inform the people of the state of "the true motives behind the so-called labor strikes" in the agricultural sections; that a "house-cleaning" be inaugurated so that "no condition can be seized upon and exaggerated by those schooled in the arts of exaggeration and propaganda; admitting that there is still room for improvement in the housing conditions in the valley, the committee "indorses the proposal that . . . subsistence homesteads for agricultural laborers" be developed, in order that there may be "an adequate supply of agricultural labor"; that "a supply of wholesome water for drinking and bathing should be provided for workers"; that the surgeon-general of the United States should be urged to co-operate with state and county authorities in "maintaining" high standards of health in the Imperial Valley.

For Baiting of "Reds"

The main recommendations of the committee deal with suggestions for making it more difficult for communists charged with disturbances to defend themselves in the courts. These include assignment of a member of the state attorney general's staff to such cases; a request that the State Bar Association "investigate the activities of attorneys employed to defend persons who advocate the overthrow of the present government, and who disparage the efforts of the courts to mete out impartial justice"; the enlistment of the state highway patrol, with increased numbers and enlarged authority, to enforce the law; furnishing facilities to the state bureau of criminal identification for furnishing peace officers with information "relative to criminal activities in connection with strike activities"; a suggestion for deportation of radical aliens.

And finally a conference between representatives of agriculture and labor leaders is suggested "to co-ordinate the efforts of both groups in meeting the common problem."

"The sinister motives and objectives of the recent labor disturbances" constitute a serious threat to California's greatest industry, concludes the committee, which is composed of C. B. Hutchinson, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California; W. C. Jacobsen, administrative assistant of the State Department of Agriculture, and Assemblyman John Phillips Banning.

WALTER MATHEWSON IN CITY

Walter Mathewson, formerly commissioner of labor, was a visitor in the city this week. Walter always finds a warm welcome in San Francisco.

Lubin Answers Critic Of Commission Report On Imperial Valley

"I submit that the crops that demand a slave type of labor ought to be eliminated. We could get along without them."

With this statement, and declaring that the industrial situation in the Imperial Valley has led to an epidemic of hysteria resulting in the passage of ordinances by various counties of the state which "has cut into the very heart of liberty," Simon J. Lubin, chief of the State Bureau of Commerce, assailed the criticisms of one Parker Frisselle on the report of the federal commission which recently investigated the strike situation in the valley.

Lubin, who with Will J. French and Dr. J. S. Leonard of the University of Southern California, comprised the federal commission, was addressing the Rotary Club of Stockton. He said:

Epidemic of Hysteria

"Employers in the Imperial Valley are 'denying the right of free speech and trampling the federal and state constitutions into the dust.'"

"The situation in the valley is not isolated, either. In an epidemic of hysteria, county after county is passing laws that cut into the very heart of liberty."

"Repressive ordinances restrict peaceable gatherings, perfectly proper picketing, even standing upon a piece of public property. Technically, these laws, passed by our agricultural counties, would make vagrants of every one of the 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States—with their dependent women and children."

"And, in fact, as vagrants many of these have been thrown into jail in Imperial County and probably elsewhere within the state."

Our Amateur Hitlers

"It would pay us far better to put into their proper places the amateur Hitlers of our own country than to worry about that gentleman now toying with Germany."

Lubin intimated that the Associated Farmers, in selecting another committee to report on the situation, did so to "whitewash the produce shippers and their tools, and blackwash our report."

Describing conditions in the Imperial Valley, Lubin declared that wages are below the bare subsistence level—for those who actually get work, that advantage is taken of the large over-supply of labor and that the living and housing environment of many workers is unbelievably rotten.

Parker Frisselle, spokesman for the "Associated Farmers of California," has attacked the report of the federal commission, a synopsis of which appeared in the Labor Clarion of February 23.

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Workers' Resentment At Dilatory Tactics Of Regional Boards

Entirely unnecessary delays by the National Recovery Administration in enforcing Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which is an integral part of every N.R.A. code of fair competition, "have nullified workers' rights under the law and blocked the mechanism for collective bargaining," declares the "Monthly Survey of Business" of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing President Roosevelt's settlement of the threatened strike of the automobile workers.

"Labor's protest against the effort to deprive them of union organization," the survey said, "is a more far-reaching and powerful factor in the business situation than most people realize. The millions of workers who have come through this depression have a new understanding of their individual helplessness in business situations. They know that union organization is fundamental for their protection. The intensity of their feeling has been shown in the way they flocked into unions when the Recovery Act was signed and in the series of strikes this winter and spring, 75 per cent of which were for recognition of the union."

"Workers' resentment came to a focus in the automobile situation. Several hundred automobile workers had been unlawfully laid off for union activity; their cases were dragged on through months of indecision in Regional Labor Boards; employers deliberately defied the boards. In cases where unlawful lay-off was proved workers were not reinstated. Workers felt that their only means of securing their rights was to strike, and their strike vote compelled consideration by Washington. They accepted the President's settlement and order because of their faith in him. He took responsibility to carry out an agreement which pledged workers freedom to join the organization of their choice and to be represented through it in collective bargaining. An impartial board was set up to carry out this agreement."

"There can be no freedom of choice where a worker feels his job is in danger if he joins a union. Workers the country over have their eyes on the automobile board. Decisions and speed in operation are essential in carrying out the spirit and purpose of the President's agreement. Delay is the employers' way of destroying the union; for while the board delays workers may be intimidated by threats to take away their jobs and forced out of the A. F. of L. union into the company union. Delays in enforcing Section 7-a in the last six months have nullified workers' rights under the law and blocked the mechanism for collective bargaining."

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State Automobile Association Warns Against Road Funds Raid

"Attempts to break down California's state highway financing plan by diversion of funds or changing the terms of the Breed allocation act are again being made," says H. J. Brunner of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Association. He continues: "The California State Automobile Association, on behalf of its members and the general motoring public, is conscious of a duty to resist such attempts and to point out their dangers."

"This is a time for California to be particularly sure of its ground before assenting to any proposals which may disrupt its highway affairs. The motorists of California know that the highway program is in excellent shape, and by the same token they intend to keep it that way."

Secretary Hesketh Is Grati- fied At Growth of Culinary Unions

"Unions in the catering industry are growing, thanks to the earnestness of our membership, our organizers and the sincere support of labor councils and the labor press," says Bob Hesketh, the genial and hard-working international secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, according to a report from Cincinnati.

"We issued twenty-one new charters in March, and we have gained 5000 new members since January 1," Secretary Hesketh added. "Our record now reads 125 new charters in the last fifteen months and nearly 20,000 new members. Are we happy? Yes, and we are doing our duty by helping others in the labor movement—always did and always will."

APRIL LABEL CAMPAIGN

"During the April union label campaign a great opportunity is afforded to all organizations to make their union emblems familiar to the buying public," John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, told International Labor News Service.

"A victorious battle was fought to establish these union emblems," Mr. Manning continued, "and a constant watch must be kept so that none of them become unfamiliar to the purchasers of merchandise or services."

"Trade union emblems are part and parcel of the labor movement, and there is no time more opportune than the present for members of organized labor to show their faith in these emblems by spending union earned money for the products and services of trade unionists."

Board Approved for Newspaper Industry

National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson has announced his approval of the members designated to represent publishers and employees on the Newspaper Industrial Board created to adjust labor controversies arising under the newspaper publishing business code.

Members selected by the Newspaper Publishing Business Code Authority to represent publishers include the following: Merrill M. Lord, business manager and treasurer Chicago "Herald and Examiner"; E. H. Harris, publisher Richmond "Palladium and Item," Richmond, Ind.; Emanuel Levi, general manager Louisville "Courier Journal" and Louisville "Times"; Harvey J. Kelly, chairman American Newspaper Publishers' Association special standing committee, Chicago.

Named by the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, the following will represent employees on the board: Charles P. Howard, president International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.; Shuford Bradley Marks, vice-president International Printing Pressmen's Union, New York; Edward Volk, president Photo-Engravers' Union, New York; Leon DeVeze, president International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, New York.

SHIPPING CODE HEARING

Notice was given April 16 through the offices of Deputy Administrator J. B. Weaver that a hearing on a proposed revised code for the shipping industry would be conducted, starting at 10 a. m., Thursday, April 26, United States Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1934

Communist Agitation

The "exposure" of the "sinister activities" of communist propagandists in the United States by the Hearst newspapers is said by the "Examiner" of San Francisco to have produced a profound impression throughout the country.

In an editorial captioned "Abetting Communism" the San Francisco morning newspaper decries the fact that "there are numerous journals circulating freely, without regulation or supervision, which are openly seditious in character and purpose." So what? Does the "Examiner" mean to infer that these publications should be regulated and supervised? And if so, what becomes of the "freedom of the press" which Hearst and others so ardently put forth as a reason why the N.R.A. should not apply to newspapers?

The editorial quotes a former justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan to the effect that "90 per cent of the professors in the United States are teaching communism to their pupils." And it says: "This is appalling! It can not be ignored!"

The statement accredited to the former jurist will hardly be believed by the general public without further amplification. What does he include in the term "communism"? Does he, as apparently Hearst does, classify as communism everything that constitutes a change from the old order which permitted poverty and destitution in a land of plenty and insisted that it was no concern of the federal government? Does the teaching of the fact that "rugged individualism," which made a few multimillionaires and millions of paupers, has run its course constitute instilling communism into young minds? If so it is possible that the jurist quoted is correct in his assertion.

The Hearst newspaper speaks of "asinine performances like the Bulwinkle investigation of Professor Wirt," and insists that Congress "made a monkey of itself" in this instance. It is altogether likely that the general public has formed the opinion that the real monkeys in this incident were those newspapers, including the Hearst string, which took advantage of what appeared to be an opportunity to embarrass the administration. If ever a man made an ass of himself it was this same Wirt; and instead of dilating on the incident common decency suggests that Hearst should apologize to his readers for giving countenance to such a story as Wirt concocted.

Nothing is to be gained by refusing to recognize the fact that communism is rampant in the United States. Nor is it confined to the workers. The small business man and a large proportion of the professional class are listening to the "red" doctrines as never before. So long as present conditions prevail there will be intensive proselyting among the communists; and it did not require the

"expose" of the Hearst newspapers to convince the public of the fact that their propaganda is pervading every section of American life.

The remedy for this is to so change the present economic set-up as to provide a means of livelihood for all willing to work, as is being attempted by the administration. Communism has no allure for the man with a steady job at good wages and a chance to provide a home for his family and an education for his children.

Those guilty of "abetting communism" are not the enlightened and humanitarian men and women behind the N.R.A., but the newspapers and politicians who discern political advantage in harassing and wrecking the President's program.

An Unwise Suggestion

The "Brewery Worker," published by the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, is conducting an energetic campaign in behalf of retaining the membership of workers of allied crafts jurisdiction over which was awarded to other unions by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The membership is about to vote on the subject of complying with the convention's order by turning over the beer wagon drivers, firemen and engineers to the international organizations of those crafts. Perusal of the "Brewery Worker" convinces that the proposal will be rejected.

It is not for others to determine the course of the brewery workers. But it is indeed unfortunate that the agitation should have developed to the point of a suggestion that a new federation be set up as a rival of the American Federation of Labor. In an article in the "Brewery Worker" captioned "A New Federation Needed?" appears the following:

"If the A. F. of L. persists in barring large numbers of active unions, will those unions eventually create a rival federation? Such a step is actually in the minds of certain leaders in vigorous groups which have recently come into prominence. It may be attempted the sooner because of the desire of these groups to receive recognition in state and national capitals. For at the present time the important places for labor on the National Labor Board and elsewhere are occupied by A. F. of L. men. The independent unions fear hostile influence on such agencies. They want to be part of a national labor movement even if they have to create their own."

The American Federation has attained its present high position in the world of labor by proceeding along democratic lines—the will of the majority. If it has made mistakes they usually have been corrected. To set up a new federation will not cure the ills the brewery workers complain of.

Setting up a new central body at this time, composed of those who are dissatisfied with the procedure of the American Federation of Labor, would be hailed with delight by every union-hating employer and association of employers in the nation. The Brewery Workers should give earnest consideration to the effect of their suggested action.

The report of the unofficial committee which "investigated" the Imperial Valley labor disturbances adds little to what the public already knows from the report of the federal commission. Indeed, to a large extent it confirms the findings of the latter as to many of the matters touched upon, such as sanitary conditions, lack of drinking water, housing and so forth. The statement as to the "relatively favorable position of the workers" is unconvincing. There is no hope for peace in California agricultural districts until the fact is recognized that "an industry which can not provide a decent wage is not fit to exist."

Blanton Is Mistaken

Thomas L. Blanton, the union-hating congressman from Texas, has no love for Hearst. But evidently he gives him unwarranted credit for wage-raising in the following, which is from the Congressional Record:

"When he (Hearst) was making a fight here for restoration of full pay for government employees I called his hand and showed he had not restored the cuts in his own pay roll. Oh, he restored them in the mechanical end of the business, because he is afraid of those boys. They are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and William Randolph Hearst walked up to the lick-log and restored all the cuts in the mechanical end of his business, but the boys on the reportorial staff are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and I understand they have been cut three times, three different 10 per cent cuts, and he has not yet restored all of their cuts. He is making some of them work for less than a living wage. And he buys his paper from Canada. He is a funny sort of an American."

So far as Hearst's newspapers on the Pacific Coast are concerned, Blanton is mistaken. There has been no restoration of wages "in the mechanical end of his business."

Although the Connery thirty-hour week bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, it is announced that the committee will not press the measure at this session of Congress. Senator Wagner, it is stated, is preparing to offer amendments when it reaches the upper house. The House committee, conceding that a national emergency exists, said: "It is admitted that some fifteen million of our people are in want. The committee feels that the speedy enactment of this legislation will be of inestimable value to the American people."

WANTS PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

R. L. Hartford, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, sends to the Labor Clarion a copy of a letter which he addressed to the "Argonaut," a weekly publication of this city. He does not state whether or not his unique and practical suggestion has been accepted by the editor. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Sir: In your issue of April 13 you have an editorial calling attention to the deplorable situation in the harvest fields and gardens of this state, whereby itinerant laborers by taking advantage of crop conditions press demands for higher wages without regard to the economic loss which may result, thereby enabling themselves to send home 50 per cent to 75 per cent of their wages while local residents are without employment.

"This is a grave matter and should be called to the attention of the public; but I fear that yours is just a voice crying in the wilderness. The workers will not listen to you and they are supported by a large body of misguided public opinion. What is needed is some dramatic action to give wider publicity to this awful state of affairs.

"I believe that I have just the plan that is needed, and that you will be quick to act upon it. It will be a magnificent gesture and prove that you have the courage of your convictions. My plan is simply this:

"You will take your family and go to the harvest fields of Imperial Valley and secure a job as a worker. Your prominent position as a leader of public opinion will secure you wide publicity and prove to all that a man and family can live well on \$1.75 a day. In addition it will be a healthy summer vacation in the open air, and when you return to town you can live comfortably through the winter on the 50 per cent to 75 per cent of your wages you have saved.

"My friend, obey that adventurous impulse. Start today!"

From Labor Viewpoint

The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the Capper-Norton bill, providing for old-age pensions in the District of Columbia, now before Congress. However, it is not antagonizing the Cope-land-Black bill of similar intent.

Just suppose that an orator at one of these numerous "red" gatherings had urged the same procedure in presenting its demands upon the authorities as was suggested to the meeting of the Good Government League. What a howl would have been raised by the local "red" baiters!

Former Governor Sweet of Colorado minces no words in declaring that we are going through a revolution. President Roosevelt is digging deeper "to the foundations of our economic structure," he says. If this is communism, you patriots of the "Committee for the Nation," make the most of it.

It is announced that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are planning an organization campaign which includes the unionization of Chinese workers in the industry. The campaign is to extend up and down the Pacific Coast. It will be watched with interest by organized labor generally.

Reports published in a morning newspaper are to the effect that hotel business in San Francisco is from 20 to 40 per cent ahead of last year. In view of these admissions, which come from the managers of all the leading hotels, it is difficult to account for their reluctance to grant restoration of part of the wage cuts agreed to by their employees to tide them over the depression.

A San Francisco barber has been fined for violating the C.R.A. code, and steps are being taken to hale into court N.R.A. code violators in all parts of the Union. It may have escaped the editor's attention, but there appears to be no effort on the part of General Johnson to bring Henry Ford into court to explain his defiance of the Recovery administration.

Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, in the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, declared last Sunday that "the United States has needed a good laugh, and the man who provided that laugh is Dr. William A. Wirt of Gary, Ind." The reverend gentleman might also have added that the carping critics of the administration, seeking political issues, provided some of the hilarity.

German warehouses, says an Associated Press dispatch, are packed with sixteen times the value of unsold merchandise held a year ago, while production has increased more than 23 per cent. Various conjectures are made as to the cause of this state of affairs. But one seems to have been overlooked—the boycott of foreign labor and Jews against German products as a protest against Hitler's persecution of trade unionists and Jews.

Teddy Roosevelt II, who has been groomed for public life from babyhood, has been chosen president of the National Republican Club. Evidently feeling that he must make some sort of announcement, he launches into a denunciation of the "new deal" as "reactionary and un-American" and in violation of the Constitution—"a bullying, bulldozing frame of mind that is foreign to anything our ancestors would have permitted." And (just imagine!) he declared that "an effort had been made to stifle free speech!"

The spectacle of a "Good Government League" sponsoring a meeting at which an appeal to mob

rule was listened to and applauded is almost on a par with a recent happening at San Jose. The measures advocated at such a gathering will be looked on with apprehension by right-thinking citizens. The same reasoning (if any) which is responsible for the urge to use brickbats in coercing public officials is equally capable of being used to do violence to the rights and privileges of any citizen who opposes it. Discussion of a proposal to reduce the wages and salaries of thousands of city employees, thus curtailing their purchasing power, demands calm and temperate language. Hurling brickbats would not solve the city's financial problems.

Apparently people the world over enjoy being humbugged. That much-advertised charlatan, George Bernard Shaw, has been visiting the antipodes. While he was not officially received at Auckland, he was greeted by crowds "who were more enthusiastic," according to Shaw, "than at any place outside Russia." He reciprocated by telling his auditors in that labor-controlled commonwealth that "as soon as a labor leader entered Parliament he ceased to be of any use whatever," and violently attacked a labor legislator who disagreed with him. He abused democracy, extolled Mussolini and Kemal, and derided the New Zealanders for "their sentimental attachment to England." And the misguided English made him wealthy by encouraging him in his snobbish egotism!

BUSINESS MORE ACTIVE

Twelfth Federal Reserve District business was considerably more active in March than in February, both industry and trade showing larger than seasonal gains, says Isaac B. Newton of the bank.

FIGHTING DONNELLY

President George J. Chiles of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has launched a preliminary fight on the printing of the "Downtown Shopping News" in the notoriously unfair to labor shop of R. R. Donnelly, one of the largest print firms in the world.

LET US BE FRANK

"Brewery Worker"

There seems to be much speculation as to the reason for the acceptance of the auto workers' settlement on the part of the A. F. of L. And this speculation is deepened by the conflicting statements about the settlement itself.

On the one hand, President William Green, while conceding that the settlement brought no victory to the workers, at the same time expresses the opinion that the rights of the workers for collective bargaining in genuine unions are safeguarded.

On the other hand, two astute and well-informed labor reporters, Louis Stark of the New York "Times," and Harvey O'Connor of the Federated Press, are agreed that the settlement gives a new life to the company union, which was just about to be given the knock-out blow by the Wagner Labor Board bill which is now before Congress.

It is even emphatically stated that the settlement practically ruined the chances for the passage of the Wagner bill without amendments that would make it absolutely meaningless.

There should be more clarification on this point. This threatened strike situation was the most important development since the N.R.A. came into the picture. If the terms of the settlement are such as to set a precedent for the strengthening of the company union, which the labor reporters say it is, then it is a tremendous set-back to labor.

We should cease kidding ourselves and call a spade a spade, even if it is a shovel.

WIRT'S "RED" FIASCO

The nation hasn't seen so good a show in many moons as the Wirt episode. And yet it isn't all just a laughing matter, funny as the Gary professor has been on the stand and in the public prints.

For example, he has blown up a tempest in a teapot. The next time charges of "red" machinations are made there'll be many who will say, "Oh, oh, just another Wirt fiasco—just more hooley." That's the damage this vaudeville stunt has done.

* * *

As for Wirt himself, how many remember the Gary school propaganda back in 1915, or thereabouts? A great many persons thought it a good idea at the time and there was a tremendous effort to have it installed in New York.

Labor had a lot to do with defeating the proposition. It didn't like the fact that it came from Gary, steel trust seat; and it didn't like what looked like a lot of Rockefeller influence.

So the Gary plan went back to Gary and nothing much has been heard of Dr. Wirt from that day to this, when he emerges with a bang.

And it's all so funny. A few folks, having varying views, gather at a party and jabber. How they can jabber! But they say Wirt did most of the jabbering. The serious point to it all is this: In that party there wasn't one person qualified to speak for the administration or for any real part of it. They could have promised "the revolution" tomorrow morning and it wouldn't have meant anything.

* * *

There was Lawrence Todd. He's a queer combination of social registerite and communist newspaper reporter. He represents the official soviet press service in Washington. He's not a competent prophet of American operations or actions. His predictions would be precisely meaningless.

There were some government bureau employees. They may be good employees, but they can not speak with authority. None can be said to be closer to the President than that possibly one or two might be "a friend of a friend of a friend" of some professorial bureau chief.

It's all very funny, and it looks as if Dr. Wirt of Gary had been taken for a swell buggy ride.

* * *

Whereupon Congress went dizzy and the high hats on the Hill got just about as foolish as Dr. Wirt.

If the whole thing had been engineered to take people's minds from real issues, if it had all been built to create a smoke screen, it couldn't have been better timed.

So, with Dr. Wirt making a monkey of himself, with Congressmen making monkeys of themselves, perhaps "we the people" are the biggest monkeys of all for providing an audience that eats up columns of stuff about the silliest thing Washington has seen under the "new deal." Let's call it a day on freak shows.

MAY DAY IN NEW YORK

The struggle between the May Day Conference composed of the Socialist party of New York City and affiliated trade unions and the Communist party for the use of Union Square for a May Day rally was won by the Reds, who will proclaim their policies for "emancipation of the proletariat" in this traditional camping ground of the Socialists, whose celebration has been transferred to Madison Square.

Factory employment and pay rolls continued to expand in March, employment increasing 4 per cent over the month interval and pay rolls increasing 6.9 per cent, according to the Department of Labor.

Important Ruling in Minimum Wage Case

A decision which holds valid the California statute which sets up a minimum wage for women and minors was rendered last week in the Superior Court of Alameda County.

In handing down his decision Judge James B. Quinn declared that the Legislature had enacted the law and the people of the state had voted for the enabling act which gave to the Legislature power to confer upon the Industrial Welfare Commission the authority to enforce it.

The case was that of Mae Cain versus A. Mast and E. N. Mouser, claiming the difference between what she was paid by the M. & M. Scale Company and the minimum wage as set by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Judge Quinn ordered judgment of \$1200 against the firm to be rendered.

He declared that although the defendants had paid the plaintiff all their agreement called for, the \$16 a week minimum wage for experienced women and minor workers set by the Industrial Welfare Commission must be upheld.

The wage set by the commission was based on a cost of living survey, said the judge, and under the law the defendants must pay the difference due her between what she had received and the minimum wage.

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, predicted that the effect of the decision will be felt throughout the nation. "This is an important victory for the minimum wage law," she said, "and shows that the courts will uphold the minimum wage based on the cost of living, which is the basis of the California law."

For years there has been a controversy between California employers and their associations on the one hand and the commission on the other over the validity of the law, the employers claiming the interpretation placed upon it by the commission was not legally sound. Because an Eastern court had declared a somewhat similar law unconstitutional there has been hesitancy on the part of the enforcing authorities to bring about a court test.

General violation of the law has been charged, and should the Cain case be taken as a precedent it is likely that numerous similar cases will be filed, involving immense sums.

SINCLAIR TELLS THE STORY

An interesting story of the discharge of a Hearst employee for joining the Newspaper Guild is published in Upton Sinclair's newspaper.

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STATE OFFICIAL TO AID STRIKERS

Miss Charlotte E. Carr, secretary of labor and industry of Pennsylvania, has promised to assist striking garment workers in effecting N.R.A. code compliance at three Shamokin factories, says a dispatch from Harrisburg. A delegation of eighteen conferred with Miss Carr, who said the department would extend its full co-operation although it is without legal authority to enforce N.R.A. codes.

Despicable Tactics Charged to Federal Government Contractor

Charging a violation of President Roosevelt's regulations for the P.W.A., complaints have been ordered by H. H. McPike, United States attorney, to be filed against Leo Epps, contractor on the hospital building and attachment barracks at the army bombing base at Hamilton Field; Louis Epp, his timekeeper, and Louis Nielson, construction superintendent.

They are accused of hiring for only four hours each three residents of Marin County, then taking away their employment cards and turning them over to favorites.

Wage Agreement of Forty Years Is Renewed by Molders' Union

Successful conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement providing for a 10 per cent wage advance to molders and coremakers has been reported to the National Labor Board by the International Molders' Union and the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association.

The association is the manufacturers' organization in the stove industry, which together with the Molders' Union promulgated forty-two years ago the first national wage agreement announced in this country.

The new agreement with the wage increase goes into effect June 18, to run to the end of the year.

In notifying the board, Lawrence O'Keefe, president of the International Molders' Union, stated "this was satisfactory to both sides, and our agreement of over forty years' standing is again renewed."

CODE ENFORCEMENT

New policies designed to assure speedy prosecution of code violators and to end "uncertainty as to enforcement by legal proceedings" have been announced by National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

Orders issued by the administrator so simplify procedure that state compliance directors will transmit evidence of code violations direct to federal district attorneys without the necessity of reference to Washington. Code authorities or their adjustment agencies will similarly refer cases to district attorneys through the state directors.

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Conference Called on Minimum Wage Fight

The California Manufacturers' Association has begun an active fight against interpretations of the minimum wage law sponsored by the Industrial Welfare Commission.

The manufacturers are seeking to obtain a ruling that the establishment of a minimum wage on the basis of \$16 per week of forty-eight hours conforms to the law. But this would be interpreted to allow the payment of 33⅓ cents an hour by firms operating on a shorter work-week than forty-eight hours, which would materially reduce the \$16 minimum.

Deputy Attorney General Chamberlain has ruled that since the minimum wage was fixed on the basis of the cost of living, if the week is shortened from forty-eight to forty hours the \$16 minimum should by this logic still prevail, and the hourly rate be adjusted accordingly.

Interested Parties Invited

For the purpose of hearing a discussion of the dispute Mrs. Kinney, chief of the Industrial Welfare Commission, called a conference of manufacturers and labor representatives with the commission this week. At this conference conflicts between the wage and hour regulations of the state law and the N.R.A. manufacturers' code were to be ironed out.

Those called into the conference were John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor; Assistant State Attorney General R. Lee Chamberlain and John A. Pettis of the California Manufacturers' Association.

Attorney General Webb has ruled that the national code provisions for the minimum wage should prevail. The ruling would prohibit the modification of the minimum wage law except by a vote of the people, with the exception that the National Recovery Act, declaring a state of emergency to exist, carries with it the legal right to supersede state laws.

The conference discussed the possibility of either obtaining a modification of the manufacturers' code or the minimum wage law.

Welfare Commission's Interpretation

The Division of Industrial Welfare interpreted the state minimum wage law in its relation to N.R.A. legislation as meaning that the employer of female labor must pay the minimum wage of \$16 per week when operating under federal codes specifying a forty-hour week or less.

There is no indication that the result of the conference will be a change in the position of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Erick Stillamake, member of Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders' Union No. 1149; William Francis Desmond, Letter Carriers No. 214; Anna C. Christensen, Waitresses' Union No. 48; Charles Cullen, Typographical Union No. 21.

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Disillusioned Labor Resorts to Strikes

Claiming that the agreement between the auto manufacturers and labor, entered into at the behest of President Roosevelt, will nullify "organized labor's drive since June for a greater equality of bargaining power," Louis Stark, writing in the New York "Times," sees the settlement as a new lease of life for company-controlled unions.

"The company-dominated union," he reports, "which has been on the road toward becoming a legal pariah, has gained a respite."

He points out that the National Labor Board decisions, in which the view was held that spokesmen for the majority of the workers in any plant should make agreements for all the workers in the plant, have now been thrown into the ash can.

Minority Representation

The automobile agreement calls for proportional representation for all groups who may be represented in accordance with their strength. That is, if five workers want to have their own union they'll be recognized, though 200 others may belong to another union. As Stark views it, this interpretation "would bring in American Federation of Labor unions, company unions, rump unions, dissident factions of the A. F. of L., and even left wing and communist unions."

This agreement, he states further, will be used by all employers as a wedge with which to attack organized labor in general. Pressure is now being brought to bear to have the National Labor Board scrap its decisions concerning elections and to follow the lead given by the automobile settlement.

The Reply of Labor

"Labor's reply is about to be served," Stark predicts. "From the Senate committee which is hearing the Wagner bill the scene of battle is being transferred to mills and factories. A new series of strikes has already commenced."

"The pendulum is swinging toward economic action. Labor, disillusioned by delays in disposing of disputes—both under the N.R.A. compliance machinery and under the national and regional labor boards—is using the strike as its weapon in the hope that it may win what it regards as its legal right."

WARNING TO "CHISELERS"

Edward N. Jones, Pennsylvania state director for the N.R.A., on April 16 sent registered letters to twenty flagrant violators of codes of fair competition, established under the National Industrial Recovery Act, informing them that if they did not comply at once with the regulations of the codes under which they operate their cases would be turned over to the United States district attorney for criminal prosecution.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY FORMED

The Warren County Farmer-Labor Party has been established at Philipsburg, N. J., by a delegate conference of trade unionists and scattered groups of farmers and liberal groups. A third party ticket will be put into the field for the fall election. Elmer Newman of Washington, N. J., of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, is chairman of the new party and Elmer High of the same organization recording secretary. Edward Mallis, of Philipsburg, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is financial secretary and treasurer.

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Labor Day Meeting

Discussion of details of the great Labor Day parade scheduled for Monday, September 3, will be the order of business at the meeting of the General Labor Day Committee tomorrow night (Saturday) in the Labor Temple.

The committee, which is composed of members of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, supplemented by additional representatives of the individual unions, will be called to order at 8:15 by Chairman Vandeleur.

Reports from the various unions as to their plans for participation in the parade and the exercises to be held in the Civic Auditorium following the march up Market street on Labor's annual holiday will be heard and discussed. There should be a full attendance.

LABOR CANDIDATES LOSE

"I feel that I need a dozen Turkish baths to get clean after going through the vilest, filthiest, most corrupt election I have participated in during forty years of experience."

This is the comment of Joseph A. Wise, Chicago correspondent for the International Labor News Service, on the result of the primary elections of April 10, at which he contested with Congressman Fred A. Britten for the Republican nomination for representative from the Ninth Illinois district.

Wise declared that several hundred thousand persons were disfranchised by a ruling of County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, that anyone who voted in the primary two years ago could not switch parties this year. "Thousands upon thousands of voters refused to vote at all when denied the right to vote their convictions, while at least a million voters refused to even go to the polls," declares Wise.

The result was that while Wise was the only candidate against Britten, that foe of union labor was "renominated by the Republican machine and James McAndrews was renominated by the Democratic machine."

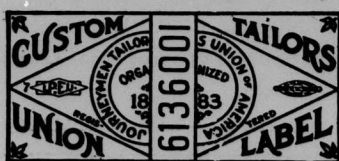
Wise outspokenly charges corruption. He says that both political machines spent money like water, and that "owing to the poverty of the people votes were cheap." "Destitute men residing in free lodging houses were driven to the polls like cattle and compelled to vote as ordered upon threatened penalty of eviction."

E. H. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth district, also was defeated.

The daily newspapers of Chicago were hand in glove with the machine politicians. Although announcement of the fact that the members of the executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor had indorsed Wise for Congress was released to the Associated Press and each of the daily newspapers, not a line of the announcement was published.

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Charge That Company Has Violated Code

Charges accusing the Pacific Gas and Electric Company with violating a labor code by forming a company union and forcing employees to join it were filed at Sacramento this week, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Allegations were made that the company has discharged employees who refused to join a company union in preference to other unions; that employees were informed neither criticism of the company nor favorable comments about the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would be tolerated on penalty of being discharged.

Referred to N.R.A. Officials

The charges were filed by C. A. Barr, treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sacramento Local No. 36, with Assistant United States Attorney C. B. Hjelm, who referred them to J. R. Wilson, Sacramento N.R.A. administrator; George Creel, California administrator for the N.R.A., and Dr. Henry W. Grady, head of the Regional Labor Board.

Officials of the company have denied the charges.

Is It a Company Union?

The Utility Gas and Electric Employees of California, which is declared to be "solely and distinctly an employees' organization, and not in any sense a company union," is said by the daily press to be negotiating with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for a two-year contract covering wages and terms of employment.

M. W. Powers, president, and Charles Patterson, secretary, state that the agreement will affect 6500 employees of the company in the Bay counties, including San Francisco, East Bay, San Jose and North Bay divisions. They further say:

"It is the mutual desire of the parties to maintain and accomplish reasonable and adequate wages and hours, to assist the government in relieving unemployment, and that amicable and constructive measures be adopted to accomplish the end that the company and employees will constructively cooperate for the ultimate benefit of each and the general welfare of the country."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Just at closing time for this column, it was learned that death had come to "Charlie" Cullen, who had been an employee of the "Chronicle" composing room for more than forty years. The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from Reilly's parlors, Twenty-ninth and Dolores streets, proceeding thence to St. Paul's Church, where mass will be celebrated at 9:45.

In awarding the newspaper printers of Cleveland a 37½-hour work-week, with a 12 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate, retroactive to October 1, 1933, the arbiter, William Feather, made the following comment, according to information received from the Sixth City:

"Foremost among the tenets of the New Deal is the demand that hours of labor shall be shortened and hourly wages increased.

"It is not the intention of this arbiter to penalize or take advantage of good management by fixing wages and hours on the basis of ability to pay, but this is a factor that must be given some recognition. Labor can not forever wait on laggard management. Able employers must lead the way.

"In the commercial field is a large reservoir of experienced craftsmen and apprentices who can be and are drafted by the publishers when labor becomes scarce. The burden of supporting this group in hard times is as much the job of the publishers as the commercial printers, and the wage should include something for this support.

"The arbiter thinks that it ill becomes the publishers to suggest the retirement of aged printers on union pensions as a means of reducing the so-called unemployment list, if, at the same time, the publishers are to deny, as they do, that the cost of these pensions and other union benefits is a proper charge upon the industry."

This latest readjustment of the scale makes the rate of pay for Cleveland journeymen newspaper composing room employees, on the basis of a 37½-hour week, \$9.50 per day, \$1.27 per hour, and \$1.90

for overtime; nights, \$10.46, \$1.40 per hour, and \$2.10 for overtime; lobster shift (35 hours), \$10.71, \$1.53 per hour, and \$2.29 per hour overtime.

Warren E. Coman, secretary-treasurer of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, was a visitor at the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 21 Wednesday of last week. Mr. Coman was a member of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters held at Masonic Temple in San Francisco earlier in that week, and also was a member of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, held in the same building following the session of the Grand Council. Mr. Coman is principal conductor of the work of Sacramento Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and scribe of Sacramento Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons.

S. C. Longwell, "The Printer," of Fresno, Calif., who has been a member of the I. T. U. since 1881, was also a midweek caller at union headquarters. Mr. Longwell was en route to Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, London, New York, Grand Canyon and Fresno. He had arrived in San Francisco and was about to embark for the Orient on his prospective world tour when he became suddenly ill and was obliged to cancel his reservations and return to his home in Fresno, not, however, before he had paid a brief visit to a few of the remaining patriarchs in the "Chronicle" composing room with whom he worked forty or more years ago, who were more than glad to again see and talk with this young old-time typo.

John L. Krebs of the "Examiner" composing room is a patient in St. Mary's Hospital. All his chapel mates are hoping for his speedy recovery.

John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, who is a candidate for the presidency of the I. T. U., will address a meeting in Union Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday, May 6, at 1 p. m. All members of the International Typographical Union are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

The Amalgamation party will hold a meeting Sunday, April 29, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 1:30 p. m., for the indorsement of candidates and a discussion of the newspaper and graphic arts codes. All members of the Typographical Union are invited to attend.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Ross Wilson, copy cutter, was called south by the illness of his mother.

Harry Johnston, formerly a member of the chapel, but who published a paper in "Marvelous Marin," has his slip on the board again.

A system of red lights has been installed in the composing room to summon the machinist. It was the cause of a blockage on the Bayshore highway. One of our machinists taking an evening's ride was stopped by a red light on the car ahead of him. Forgetting where he was, he hopped

out and went to see what the trouble was. After a while, not being able to ascertain the trouble, he said, "I'll fix that first thing in the morning." Ye motorist may still be waiting.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The most moth-eaten of all composing room problems, ventilation, reared its ungainly head at the recent chapel meeting. It was turned over to Chairman Crackbon to settle, if such a perennial can be settled.

"The last of the Mohicans," one of the three linos sent to San Diego when business went into a tail spin, showed up last week and Archie Priest, Merg's wizard, started it going again.

Beginning of league baseball pepped up J. G. Donnelly to an extent he excavated an old joke. Cigar, he caroled, is in the box, has plenty of smoke, but cabbage is a head. They let him live, although all set to slit his woozen should he pull another ancient from its grave.

More baseball changes: "Jumping Jerry" Allen, on a line drive, made the night side, while a clout over the plate put William Clement on a day job. What a happy life apprentices lead!

The week his long-lost situation was restored, George Davison, feeling that at last prosperity was peeking around the corner at him, drove up country and bought a ranch. Part of the equipment is an eight-room house.

What a pal! Eddie Porter bringing a jug of juice from the wine country for Al Crackbon, then throwing a party, using the bottled sunshine to bolster up his guests' good nature. And Al so dry, he said, he feels like Sahara in hot weather.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Louie Margreiter returned to work after a two-week period of rest at St. Helena, where he had gone to get rid of a very severe cold.

Louie Muir dropped in to say "hello." Mr. Muir has been on the sick list many months.

The writer of these notes believes in supporting those who co-operate with us as union men to the best of their ability. Here's the story: The cigar stand in the building lobby has a large supply of union-made tobaccos in various forms, thus making it a simple matter for those who use tobacco to purchase such products that have the union label. Try them.

"Heinie" Jensen, remembered as an ad man of this chapel some years ago, paid a visit recently. Mr. Jensen is looking and feeling fine.

Another chapel member ill and confined to his home is "Ike" Nesbit. Word received from Mrs. Nesbit is, in effect, that Ike is slowly improving.

Raymond Butcher figured in an auto accident in which his machine came out second best. A street car failed to take a switch, which resulted in the crash. No one was injured.

RAILROAD WAGE SETTLEMENT

Just as the Labor Clarion goes to press word comes that an agreement has been arrived at in the railroad wage controversy by which an immediate increase of 2½ per cent is granted the workers, and that the full 10 per cent "deduction" is to be restored on April 1, 1935.

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The San Francisco Progressive Club, at one of the most largely attended meetings in its history, indorsed the following candidates for the Typographical Union election, May 23:

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Earle C. Browne
Wall Street Journal Chapel

Al. G. Neilson
Reeves Chapel

J. E. Whiting
Examiner Chapel

For Alternate Delegates

Thomas S. Black Ray A. Harvie
George S. Hollis J. A. W. McDermott

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

After the California Allied Printing Trades Conference gets well under way it might be a good policy to widen its scope and influence into an organization along the lines of the Pacific Slope Closer Affiliation Conference of a few years ago. The interests of all the printing trades crafts west of the Rockies are nothing if not identical. It is time that the printing trades crafts embraced in this region worked out some plan of getting closer together, particularly in scale matters, than they have been of late years.

Reports received here are to the effect that in the case of C. N. Smith, Coleman et al., vs. James R. Martin et al., which has been in litigation in the Massachusetts courts, involving a dispute between said parties concerning affairs of the Boston Mailers' Union, the Massachusetts Supreme Court on April 10 handed down a decision in favor of C. N. Smith, Coleman et al. It is also reported the C. N. Smith, Coleman et al. faction, since the Supreme Court's decision in this case, have held meetings, elected their officers, barring no members of the so-called "outlaw" Boston Mailers' Union, excepting the president of the original Boston Mailers' Union, James R. Martin, from joining the Coleman et al. organization. Just how many members of Boston Mailers' Union have availed themselves of the privilege of "joining" the "new" union has not been ascertained.

The opinion prevails in "outlaw" circles that the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts does not supersede the decisions of the United States Federal Court of Indianapolis, Ind., and also the Appellate Court of Chicago, Ill., wherein the "outlaws" gained the right to belong to the I. T. U. without being members of the M. T. D. U. All indications point to the Boston case being of a local and not a national nature. Copies of the court's decision will be awaited with interest, and also further developments in the case. Just what action President Martin et al. may decide upon or have in mind has not been ascertained. President James R. Martin's abilities as a fighter are too well known to need repetition, and he can be relied upon to stick with the fight to the bitter end.

Boston Mailers' Union was suspended from the M. T. D. U. for refusal to pay fines which the Boston union claimed were unjustly assessed against it on appeal cases by M. T. D. U. officers several years ago.

Joe Bailey and family now find diversion in the big outdoors in a 1933 Dodge car. Joe is the seventh member of the "Chronicle" chapel to own a family auto.

Little Boy—Papa, there's an old man standing on the corner holding out his basket and crying. Please give me a dime for him. Unsuspecting Dad—Here you are, son. What's he crying about? Little Boy—Balloons! Nice balloons, three for a dime.—"Labor."

Theatrical Unions Opposed to Board of Industrial Relations

A proposed amendment to the code for the establishment of an industrial relations board to arbitrate labor disputes in the legitimate theater industry has drawn sharp protests from representatives of trade unions who insisted that collective bargaining always had worked out well in the theatrical industry and that they wished to continue this method of settling differences with managers, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Virtually all the witnesses who testified on behalf of the unions said they would not accept the industrial relations board and that they would not consent to anything except collective bargaining.

Speaking for the American Federation of Musicians, General Samuel T. Ansell said acceptance of the proposal made by the League of New York Theaters for an industrial board would mean "involuntary servitude" for the members of the crafts. He said:

"The very moment you confer power on a court in the industrial world you unnecessarily take away the most cherished thing the American worker has—the right to bargain collectively. As far as the members of the union I represent are concerned, they need no interference by the government."

John Casey, of Stage Union No. 1 of New York City and Fred J. Dempsey of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees both stated flatly that their organizations would not consent to the proposed industrial relations board. Frank Gilmore, head of the Actors' Equity Association, was even more blunt.

"If the proposed provision is inserted into the code it will be my duty," Gilmore said, "to ask the governing board of the Actors' Equity to withdraw from the code authority. I say with all deference that an industrial relations board would bring danger to our organization."

PUBLISHERS RAPPED

Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has a poor opinion of newspaper publishers who justify the employment of "kiddies" of tender years as newsboys with the claim that they are helping the "little business men."

Hopkins waxed indignant when he saw a boy of 10 years peddling papers on the streets of Washington at 10 o'clock at night.

"It's an outrage," he said. "Yet the press throws out a lot of guff about the beneficial effect on 'kids.'"

"But," a correspondent suggested, "a lot of great men got started that way."

"I've heard that story until I'm sick and tired of it," was Hopkins' sharp rejoinder.—"Labor."

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

The Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems will hold one of its interesting regional meetings in Los Angeles on May 2 and 3 next, furnishing the program of the closing days of the Catholic Action Week.

Discussions during the conference will center on outstanding industrial problems in relation to the N.R.A. and industrial recovery. A number of prominent clergymen and laymen of recognized authority will address the conference.

The closing session will follow an informal dinner at the Ambassador Hotel on the evening of May 3. Among the speakers will be the Rev. R. A. McGowan of Washington, D. C.; Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, bishop of the diocese of Los Angeles and San Diego, and Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, bishop-elect of Amarillo.

Invitations have been extended to members and friends of the Catholic Conference in San Francisco.

BOOKS FOR SEAMEN

Long voyages seem shorter when sailors have books to read. Sea-going libraries are provided every year through the Book Week sponsored by the Seamen's Church Institute, an agency of the Community Chest located at 58 Clay street. This year Seamen's Book Week will be held from May 1 through May 8. During this week the public is asked to give books they have read and liked to be stamped "From Friends in California" and to carry a message of good will to seamen of the seven seas.

JEWISH WELFARE FUND

With intensive eleventh-hour efforts to reach the \$400,000 quota, the ninth annual appeal of the Jewish National Welfare Fund for national and world-wide Jewish relief neared its close this week. Subscriptions passed the \$150,000 mark Monday night, with only half of the prospective contributors interviewed. Colonels of the ten campaign divisions covering every part of the city concentrated their work on reaching the remaining half of the Jewish community before the official close of the campaign tonight (Friday).

WITH THE NEW DEAL
WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS

Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing . . .

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 20, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Noriega excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Fred H. Moll and H. B. Henry; Cemetery Employees, John J. Donohue, F. Lagomorsino and John H. Price; Butchers No. 508, J. Draper, vice Fred Zimmerman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Richard J. Welch, congressman Fifth district, will support Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill. Sausage Makers, transmitting contribution to convention fund. Better Business Bureau, will accept invitations from local unions desiring a speaker on any one of twenty-seven different subjects dealing with unfair business practices; no charge for this service. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Requests Complied With—From President William Green, asking subordinate organizations to wire senators and congressmen at Washington to vote for the Wagner-Connery disputes act.

Referred to the Secretary—Invitation from Mabel E. Kinney, chief of Industrial Welfare Commission, to attend conference to discuss with manufacturers the minimum wage situation, particularly with reference to the needle trades. From Property Owners' Association of North Beach, requesting Council to oppose application of Bauer Schweitzer Malt Company for spur track permit across Bay street, April 23, at 12:30 p. m.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Duboce and Market Hill Association, requesting indorsement of a proposal for removal of the Duboce Spring Valley hills, to provide employment for labor. Allied Printing Trades Council, appeal from Tobacco Workers' International Union for support of legislation to graduate tax on cigarettes

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

so 'as to allow a profit on sales of 10-cent cigarettes.

Report of Executive Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate E. B. Hayland of Electrical Workers No. 151. Resolution No. 1, suggesting campaign for placing electric wires and appliances underground, recommended for adoption, reads as follows:

"Whereas, On August 23, 1899, the people of the City and County of San Francisco did ordain (Order No. 214—second series) that in certain districts of this city all electrical wires and conductors with the exception of trolley wires necessary to operate street cars should be placed underground; and

"Whereas, Since the passing of said ordinance nearly thirty-five years have elapsed and the poles, wires and electrical conductors of various public utilities affected by this law are still standing and carrying wires and conductors in defiance of the provisions of this law in portions of the areas covered by this act, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco order the chief of the department of electricity to take down, remove and carry away any and all such poles, overhead wires, devices and apparatus aforesaid as may not have been previously removed by the owners and operators thereof as required by the provisions of this order in the manner as set forth in the act. Be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be referred to various civic and fraternal organizations for the purpose of calling attention to the improvement that would be made in our city by removing these unsightly poles, improving the appearance of our streets, making them more safe for children, decreasing the fire hazard, and making the city more attractive to visitors here at the celebration of the completion of the bridges in 1937."

Resolution No. 2, suggesting the Board of Supervisors enforce ordinance on public utilities to paint and maintain electric poles, as required by ordinance. Recommended adoption and submitting resolution to the Board of Supervisors. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, Ordinance 1564 of the City and County of San Francisco was approved on July 27, 1905, and by its terms all poles installed and maintained in this city must be installed, maintained and painted in a satisfactory manner as per provisions of said ordinance; and

"Whereas, A large percentage of the poles now in use in this city are in a very unsightly condition, due to the fact that they have not been painted for many years; and

"Whereas, Quite a number of poles, due to their age, constitute a dangerous hazard to the citizens of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, Due to the congestion in this city many children are forced to play in the streets and should not be placed in jeopardy by the carelessness of the public utilities doing business here; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco order a survey made immediately of this condition and force the offending utilities to comply with the law to place their equipment in a safe and reasonably presentable condition."

In the matter of complaint against culinary unions, case occurred through mistake of a representative of Culinary Workers; in that connection committee recommended that no union be criticized by another union before the public or in making reports to the Council before the matter has first been called to the attention of the union or unions involved. On the application for boycott of the Seals' baseball team, Stockton Labor Council has been communicated with and requested to fix a date for a conference between all parties in interest. In the matter of Hotel Employees' Federation 235, requesting purchase of tickets, re-

quest referred to the Secretary. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Trustees—Financial statement for the months of January, February and March, 1934. Read and filed.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended affiliation of Cannery Workers No. 18893, and seating of its delegate, J. B. Nathan. Reported having received permission of major oil companies to organize employees in gasoline stations; estimated the cost of circularizing employees would be \$50. Question of jurisdiction being raised, recommended that secretary write to the president of Teamsters and Retail Clerks' International Unions as to which claims jurisdiction; reported having addressed meetings of messengers and vulcanizers. Report concurred in.

General Labor Day Committee—Reported the names of labor organizations which have voted to participate in the Labor Day parade. Ask unions to act and report in writing to the Council or the committee as to the action of their respective unions in regard to parading.

Reports of Unions—Optical Workers thanked Council for assistance in organizing the union. Culinary Workers—Cooks on strike in the large hotels; Foster's lunches and bakeries, White Log Cabins and Clinton cafeterias are unfair. Teachers reported on mass meeting of the Good Government League at Dreamland Rink advocating mob violence. Letter Carriers reported payless furloughs have been discontinued and 5 per cent of deduction restored and a further 5 per cent to be restored after July 1; thank the labor movement for assistance. Window Cleaners thank culinary workers for assistance in having a number of eating places put their members to work; are negotiating with Oberti for a settlement aside from the By Block Service, Inc., which remains unfair. Molders thank officials of Council for activities in securing the adoption of a shop wage scale by Board of Supervisors, and feel aggrieved at hostility of Supervisors Brown and Colman in that regard. Bakery Drivers report success in circularizing grocery stores and restaurants in regard to unfair bakery concerns; have unionized some and thank Butchers and Culinary Workers for assistance; some Torino bakery drivers have made application for membership. Teamsters No. 85—Business is picking up, and gave notice that the Bauer Schweitzer Malt Company is unfair. Bakers No. 24 are conducting an organizing campaign successfully.

Brother Ennis, president of the Federated Trades of Sacramento, and a member of the bookbinders' craft, addressed the Council on conditions in Sacramento, and incidentally stated he was born on Telegraph Hill and may be considered a San Franciscan. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, was called upon to speak on conditions in southern California and Pasadena, from which place he returned last week.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, which were ordered paid, and submitted a resume of the finances of the Council for the last quarter.

New Business—Moved that the Council's Law and Legislative Committee investigate the statements made at the Dreamland mass meeting of the Good Government League; after debate the matter was on motion laid on the table.

Receipts, \$647.36; Expenditures, \$2124.86.

Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: All members, their families and friends are reminded to demand the union label on all purchases, and the union card and union button when employing labor; and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

The industrial worker's pay check for March this year was described by Secretary Perkins this week as more than a fourth larger than the one he received in March, 1933.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

San Francisco Optical Workers' Local No. 18791.—The optical workers are very nearly 100 per cent organized in the Bay district. They are affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.

The officers of the Labor Council and the organizations that go to make up the Council should do all possible to assist the optical workers in making their organization 100 per cent. We can do it. "Purchase your glasses or have them repaired in only those establishments where union opticians are employed." A union optician is a much better mechanic than a non-union optician. We must all be sure when treating our eyes to have the best. Demand the San Francisco Optical Workers' union card and be safe.

N.R.A.—Will J. French, California labor compliance officer for the N.R.A., answered the telephone in his office at the Customs House. A feminine voice asked:

"Is this the N.R.A.?"

"This is the labor compliance office of the N.R.A.," was the precise answer.

"Well, this is Mrs. So-and-So of such-and-such a street," the sweet voice stated. "I ordered a hat and dress from a clothing firm back East and there seems to be an undue delay in its arrival; isn't there something the N.R.A. can do about it?"

The Home Industry League says: Mrs. So-and-So should have purchased the hat and dress in San Francisco, where she lives. No doubt this fine lady depends on the citizens of San Francisco for her livelihood. The answer to the lady's trouble would be to buy at home. To make sure you are getting real value for your money, demand the union label.

Milk Wagon Drivers.—The milk wagon drivers wish to remind you that the Good Brothers' dairy of Glen Park is still on the unfair list of their union. This dairy has lost many customers, and if you will carry on the fight with the union they will soon be able to report to you their thanks. Tell your friends not to patronize the Good Brothers' dairy. Keep up the fight; they are unfair to all organized labor. It is your fight just as much as the milk wagon drivers'. The milk wagon drivers are doing their part, but what are you doing?

Photo Engravers.—Brother George Krantz, secretary of the Photo Engravers' Union, requests your help, and this is what he says: Tell your friends who are contemplating running for public office to be sure the Photo Engravers' union label is on all cuts. It will be just too bad for your friend if his picture should be shown without the union label.

Brother Krantz also says that Hale's store is the only large department store having cuts for advertising made in union shops. Now that is something we didn't all know. Well, we all know what to do when patronizing any other store—tell them about it, and if they don't agree with us and have their cuts made in a union shop, don't buy.

Molders' Social.—The members of the Molders' Union joined with the officers of the union last Saturday evening and in the basement of the Labor Temple discussed the past and pictured the future and what it held in store for them. Approximately three hundred were present, and they all enjoyed themselves. Good beer and sandwiches were served to the members. Secretary O'Connell was present and addressed the officers and members of the union, but failed to partake of any of the beer or sandwiches. However, the members were all happy to have Secretary O'Connell with

them. Brothers Brown and Wynn did everything possible to see that all present enjoyed themselves. This is a wonderful spirit; it brings together many men who never attend meetings and in this way keeps up the fighting spirit of an organization. It also brings about a better feeling and understanding when the officers of the Council visit the different unions and give to the union a few words of cheer.

Labor Day Parade.—The Labor Day Committee will meet tomorrow night in the Labor Temple. You are all requested to be present. The Building Trades Council is 100 per cent behind the parade and the San Francisco Labor Council with its 103 unions will also be on the job. The parade this year will be by far the largest ever held in San Francisco. We must have banners on the sidewalks and in the Civic Center for this great labor celebration. Men of great prominence will be on the platform. Remember, tomorrow night, April 28, in the Labor Temple.


Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 101.—Brother D. Gisnet, representing the lady dressmakers in San Francisco, reports the dress industry to be organized, but there is some trouble due to the unfair competition of Portland and Los Angeles, as the unions have not established a wage scale as high as San Francisco. The merchants of San Francisco are desirous of having you buy in San Francisco, but what do they do? If it were possible to save 10 cents on a dress by going to China that is where they would go.

You can help this organization and at the same time make the merchant do the right thing. Buy only union-made goods that are made in San Francisco. If you are unable to purchase what you desire with the union label, then buy an outside product. Demand at all times the union-made product—also made in San Francisco. If you do that our troubles are over.

Cleaners and Dyers.—Brother M. Karp of the Cleaners and Dyers reports progress and requests all members of organized labor to patronize only those stores displaying the union card. Brother Karp is doing all possible to settle the differences between the members of the union and the employers. Should it be necessary to stop work, the union wishes you to know they have tried hard to meet with the employers and do not feel responsible for whatever action is taken by the union. The employers alone will be responsible.

Railroad Commission of California.—The Railroad Commission, after months of study and thousands upon thousands of dollars of the people's money wasted, ordered the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to reduce the gas rates. The officials of the gas company said, "Try and make us do it."

The people of San Francisco have the power if the commission fails. We should resubmit to the people the bond issue for bringing into San Francisco the Hetch Hetchy power lines. Should we do that, millions of the people's money would be saved and reduced rates granted without the aid of the commission.



W.L. DOUGLAS
Shoes

UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

R. A. French
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The cooks are still out from all hotels in this city. All the clubs with one exception have settled and the men are back on the job.

A check on the Roosevelt, Fifth at Mission, shows that some musicians and also some people from the "Chronicle" are still eating in this unfair house. We call to their attention the fact that there is a union restaurant a few yards down Fifth street where twenty-four of our union members are employed under union conditions.

A check on Natov's, corner of Market and Van Ness, shows that attaches and employees of neighboring public institutions and business establishments are eating in this place. If this should catch the eye of these people we ask them to assist the unions by staying away from Natov's until the boss agrees to pay a decent wage for a fair day's work.

Painters, plumbers and carpenters working on the Clift Hotel, please stay away from the Hot Cake Restaurant. The placard that the boss placed in his window does not interest you. You don't have to worry if he pays his taxes. What you need to look for is the union house card, and that is something he has not got. So stay away from the Hot Cake until you see the house card in the window.

A check on the Federal, a Chinese and American dish joint, Market street just below Leavenworth, last Sunday night, showed that this house is beginning to receive patronage. If you must eat in one of these joints we ask that you patronize one of the upstairs places on Grant avenue, where you won't be so easily seen.

Don't forget Foster's, Clinton's and the White Log Taverns are all unfair. If you enjoy union conditions help the culinary workers to obtain theirs also by staying out of these places, and use only those restaurants where you see our union house card in the window.

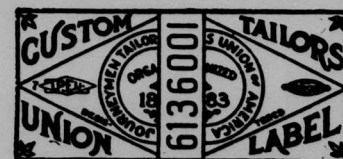
Local Union of Longshoremen Suspends President Lee Holman

Lee J. Holman, president of San Francisco local, International Longshoremen's Union, has been permanently suspended from office and under the ruling of the union is not eligible to seek office in the union for one year.

The decision to oust Holman resulted from a hearing of charges that Holman, during the recent longshoremen's strike agitation, exceeded his authority. Holman did not attend the trial.

Although the union is said to have received a letter from Joseph B. Ryan, international president of the organization, demanding the reinstatement of Holman, union officials are quoted as saying that his suspension would stand.

Union Men Be Consistent!



DEMAND THE
JOURNEYMAN TAILORS'
UNION LABEL ON YOUR CLOTHES
KELLEHER & BROWNE
716 MARKET STREET
RELIABLE SINCE 1900

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8 p. m., April 18, and on roll call all officers were present but B. A. Brundage. The minutes of the previous meeting, held April 4, were approved as read.

Credentials were received from Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24 for William J. Davis, vice James J. Murphy; from Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 for Herman Dreschler. Credentials accepted and delegates were seated.

Communications: From Waitresses' Union No. 48, stating they were reaffiliating with the League and inclosing per capita tax; referred to the secretary-treasurer. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Labor Council, referring to the League a telegram from the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in which they request assistance of the labor movement here against the notoriously unfair Real Silk Hosiery Company of Indianapolis, Ind., which is attempting to foist a company union upon its employees; this firm sells its product only by home door-to-door canvassing; when their agents come to your door tell them why you do not want their product; referred to the secretary. From Bakers' Union No. 24, advising the League of its annual ball on Saturday, May 5, at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report: Reported on the number of stores he had visited; of addressing a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of International Association of Machinists; giving a picture review at the Retired Federal Employees' Association. Full report approved.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union No. 30 requested a demand for their house card; will assist Cooks' Union No. 44, whose members are on strike now against the hotels and clubs, if needed. Hatters' Union reported business is quiet; hatters' code is not satisfactory; are trying to establish the 1929 agreement for the hat body workers; look for the union label when you buy. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated work is very poor, but would be very much better if union workers were consistent and demanded the union label on their work clothes; local union-made shirts are Eagleson's, the Argonaut and Standard; whist game every third Thursday evening in the Labor Temple. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 would like to hear from someone who has demanded their union label on upholstered furniture. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 reported the billers are busy just now with circus billing; asks when a union gives a dance or picnic to remember that the biller is the proper union man to distribute the quarter cards and small sheet posters; will parade. Millmen's Union reported work slack; Board of Supervisors will support local mills for city work. Laundry Drivers' Union stated business is not so good; have passed a resolution that all candidates for any office within the union must have at least six union labels upon their wearing apparel. Plasterers' Union—Many of their members are working; Hamilton Field employing quite a number.

United Laborers' Union reported conditions fairly good; quite a number of initiations of late; their president, William Coakley, passed away a few days ago. Pressmen's Union No. 24 reported work not so good. Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 stated that many members are getting only a few days' work weekly; will parade Labor Day; expect the new budget will give an increase to their members working in the City Hospital and Relief Home. Pile Drivers reported most of their members are working; the parade question was taken up and it is believed they will parade. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work about medium; have organized the Berkeley "Gazette." Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 requested an urgent demand for their monthly working button in all food stores. Office Employees' Union stated they are waiting to see what the new budget will do for them. Molders' Union reported their picnic will be held Sunday, June 24, at Neptune Beach; Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves and heaters locally union-made. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Association of Machinists was represented by two visiting members; in addressing the meeting they stated that some years ago they did have representation in the League and hoped in the near future they would again be represented, as they know the good work that the League is doing; thanked the secretary for addressing the membership at their last meeting and for the invitation to attend the League's meetings.

Trustees approved all bills and the same were ordered paid; will hold a meeting Monday, April 30, to audit the books. The chair requested all three trustees to be present to expedite the work.

Visiting Committee: Reported progress.

New Business: Moved and seconded to stand in silence and adjourn the meeting in respect to the memory of the late William Coakley, president of United Laborers' Union No. 1. Carried.

The secretary read an article submitted by Delegate Gaffney called "If a Union Card Could Talk." It was moved and seconded that the same be sent out to unions in letter form; amended to have same printed on cards for general distribution; amendment to the amendment to lay over for two weeks to get bids on cards. The amendments were withdrawn and the motion to send letter carried. Moved and seconded to lay over matter of printing

cards until secretary secures bids; amended to have cards printed. Amendment carried. Moved and seconded that the letter submitted by the secretary on demand for the union label, shop card and working button for Labor Day activities be sent out to all unions; carried. Moved and seconded that both letters be inclosed in one envelope; carried.

Good and Welfare: Secretary called attention to the fact that the next meeting of the League would be "social night" after adjournment of meeting, and refreshments were usually served. The discussion took such a trend that the secretary requested a committee to be appointed to make all arrangements. The chair appointed the following delegates: P. O. Gaffney, S. S. King and Aubrey Bell.

Receipts: \$134.13; bills paid, \$57.07.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m. in respect to the memory of William Coakley, president of United Laborers' Union No. 1. Next meeting, Wednesday, May 2; after adjournment a social with refreshments will be held.

"Remember the April campaign for union labeled products and union services."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"FEDERATIONIST" EMPLOYEE'S DEATH

Matthew Roberts, for more than twenty years assistant to John Morrison, advertising manager of the "American Federationist," the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, died in Washington after a short illness. He is survived by the widow and two sons.

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

A. R. Fennimore

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this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
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